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# Preattack

# Planning Guide

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Northern Region
Missoula, Montana

March 1978

FIRE MANAGEMENT

# REGION 1 PREATTACK PLANNING GUIDES

## INTRODUCTION

Preattack planning is a process of collecting, evaluating, and recording fire intelligence data to increase the probability of successful fire suppression on a given area with minimum adverse impact on land and resource management objectives.

02 - OBJECTIVE. The key objective of preattack planning is to reduce the chance of fires becoming large and uncontrollable on those areas where such fires would be detrimental to established land and resource management objectives. Specific objectives are to: (1) increase fire control efficiency, (2) reduce costs, (3) insure human safety, and (4) prevent site deterioration.

Specifically the plan:

1. Provides data on local fuels and topography, travel routes, roads and trail conditions, helispot locations, water sources, etc.

2. Provides locations of potential control lines and existing and proposed fuelbreaks. It includes key data on time, manpower, and special equipment needed to construct or improve facilities.

3. Lists the priorities for construction of presuppression facilities within a preattack block, i.e., fuelbreaks, water sources, etc.

03 - POLICY. Region 1 policy is to:

1. Develop and implement preattack plans wherever such action will enhance attainment of land and resource management objectives, reduce cost of fire suppression, increase public safety, and reduce chance of firefighter injury.

2. Develop and implement preattack plans for whole drainages or preattack blocks where land management objectives and resource development practices are to be coordinated with individual projects such as timber sales, recreational developments, precommercial thinning or road construction.

3. Develop and implement smaller scale preattack plans for especially hazardous projects such as helicopter sales, wilderness fire management plans, etc., when preattack block plan has not been completed.

04 - RESPONSIBILITY. Experience indicates that direct attack is the appropriate fire suppression tactic for most combinations of fuel, weather, topography, and site factors likely to be encountered in the Northern Region. An example of the direct attack preattack block is found in exhibit 1 (appendix). Exceptions to this general rule occur where one or more of the following situations are encountered: (1) severe topography, (2) highly combustible fuels, (3) difficult access, (4) extreme fire weather, and (5) fragile sites. Indirect attack is often the appropriate tactic in these situations. The Snake and Salmon River Breaks are examples of areas where such situations are encountered. Areas of heavy logging slash are also best handled by indirect attack as are extensive areas of dog-haired vegetation that have a high crowning potential. Indirect attack may also be prescribed for those area where direct attack would result in physical site damage far in excess of the damage wrought by the fire alone.

The content and scope of preattack plans will vary, depending on the fire situation existing on the planning area. The type of attack is a critical factor in determining planning specifications. Consequently, three different situations have been identified as requiring different preattack planning specifications.

1. Preattack planning for areas where indirect attack is the appropriate fire suppression tactic. These areas can be grouped as follows:

a. Areas chacterized by high or extreme fire behavior potential, i.e., regular occurrence of extreme fire weather and highly combustible fuels subject to rapid rate of spread, excessive crowning, and/or high fire line intensity. Examples are Salmon and Snake River slopes. Examples where indirect attack has failed in the Region are Sleeping Child Fire and Tri Creek Fire.

Typical fuel complexes[1/] in which indirect attack is often the appropriate tactic in the Northern Region are:

Short grass (cured) - Albini[2/] fuel model no. 1 corresponds to NFDRS Model A

Timber (grass and understory) - Albini fuel model no. 2 corresponds to NFDRS Model C

Dormant brush - Albini fuel model no. 6 corresponds to NFDRS Model D

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1/ Albini, Frank A. 1976. Estimating wildfire behavior and effects. USDA, Forest Service General Technical Report INT-30.

2/ Ibid.

Timber (litter and understory)- Albini fuel model no. 10 corresponds to NFDRS Model G

Light logging slash - Albini fuel model no. 11. No correlation to NFDRS models

Medium logging slash - Albini fuel model no. 12 corresponds to NFDRS Model I

Heavy logging slash - Albini fuel model no. 13. No correlation to NFDRS models

It is important to note that indirect attack is not always the appropriate tactic in the above fuel complexes. If these fuels occur on gentle slopes, or if access is good, or if fire danger conditions are less than extreme, direct attack may be quite appropriate.

b. Areas characterized by high and extreme resistance to control, i.e., steep slopes, rough topography, difficult access, or extensive accumulations of down and dead fuel.

c. Areas where direct attack will result in unacceptable physical or biological damage to the site, i.e., shallow or highly erodible soils, elk wallows, swamps or bogs, certain visual resources.

2. Preattack planning for areas where direct attack is the appropriate suppression tactic. This is the common situation in the Northern Region. These areas are characterized by relatively easy access, moderate slopes, and fuel complexes not dominated by highly combustible type fuels. Typical fuel complexes[3/] found on these areas are:

Tall grass - Albini fuel model no. 3. No correlation to NFDRS models

Brush - Albini fuel model no. 5 corresponds to NFDRS Model F

Closed timber litter - Albini fuel model no. 8 corresponds to NFDRS Model H

Timber (litter and understory) - Albini fuel model no. 10 corresponds to NFDRS Model G

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3/ Ibid.

Again the mere presence of such fuel complexes is not enough to determine the type of attack. Indirect attack might be the appropriate tactic where these fuels occur on steep slopes, or are inaccessible, or where high windspeeds are likely to occur during the burning period.

3. Preattack planning for areas for which fire management prescriptions allowing natural role of fire have been developed and approved. The majority of such areas are classified as Wilderness, Natural, Roadless or some other form of restricted use. Preattack planning for such areas must be carefully integrated with the fire management prescriptions contained within the management plan.

4. Materials needed for office and field use

Office

a. One-inch Forest map for delineation and unit boundaries. (Base Map)

b. Two-inch or 2.64-inch map for block maps. (Use same scale as for Multiple Use Planning.)

c. Legend for all features to be mapped and inventoried. See exhibit 2 for sample legend.

d. Standard Regional forms (see appendix) to be used to record field data.

e. Atlas type binder (24x34).

f. Aerial and, if available, oblique photographs.

Field

a. Fireline Handbook, FSH 5109.17

b. Compass

c. Abney level

d. Field work map (2.64" recommended, 4" may be used)

e. Tatum holder

f. Field data sheets

## 05 - GLOSSARY

1. Fuelbreak. A strategically located strip or block of land, varying in width, on which vegetation has been modified to provide a safe place for firefighters to work, and where fires may be more readily controlled. A fuelbreak provides an access route, vehicular where possible, and an advantageous area for quickly constructing and manning a fireline. Esthetic values are maintained or enhanced by fuel modification (see figures 1-3).

2. Firebreak. An area or line cleared to mineral soil, natural or constructed barrier utilized to stop or check fires, or to provide a control line from which to work sometimes called a fireline. The firebreak differs from fuelbreak in that fuel has been removed rather than modified. Also on some terrain it provides vehicle access for 4x4 equipment, tractors, etc.

3. Preattack. A planned systematic procedure designed to insure rapid and efficient suppression on any given area. It is a system used for gathering, evaluating, and recording of intelligence, including the construction of certain fire control facilities prior to the occurrence of a fire.

4. Preattack Unit. A unit of Forest land delineated by logical and strategic topographic features for preattack planning. It may be a drainage, watershed, dedicated areas, or an entire Ranger District.

5. Management Prescription. A document consisting of written and graphic sections that sets forth a plan for management of the planning area. It recognizes the coordination needed to implement action plans.

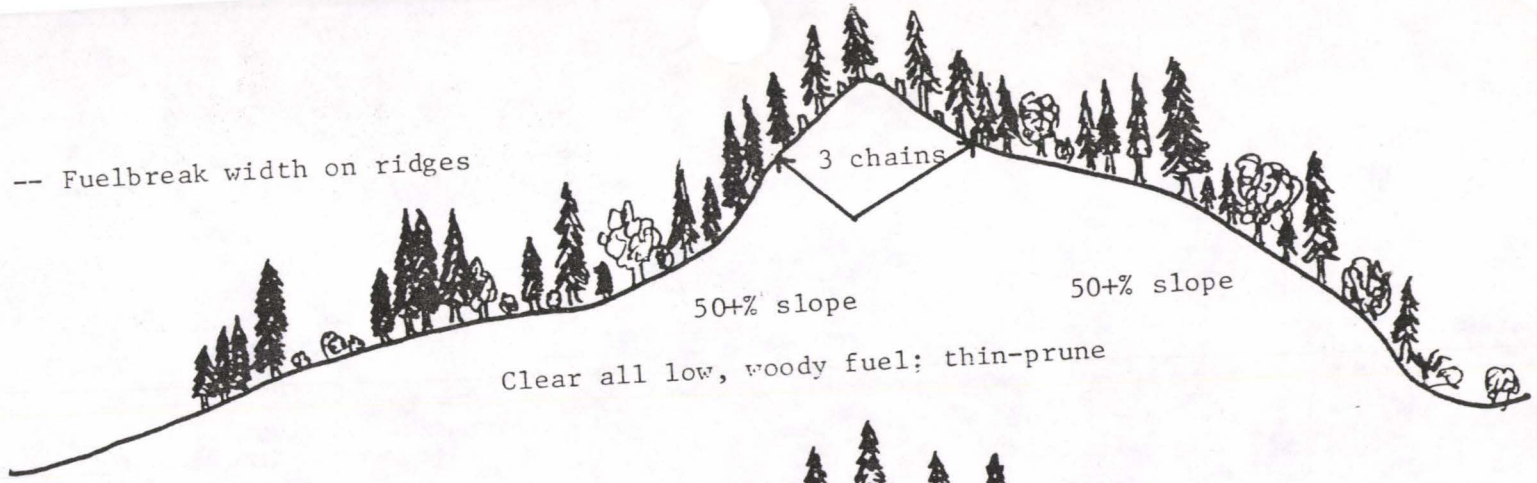
6. Slash Disposal Fuelbreaks. Enclose timber sales, cutting units or break up continuity of fuels within a cutting unit 1 acre to 200 acres.

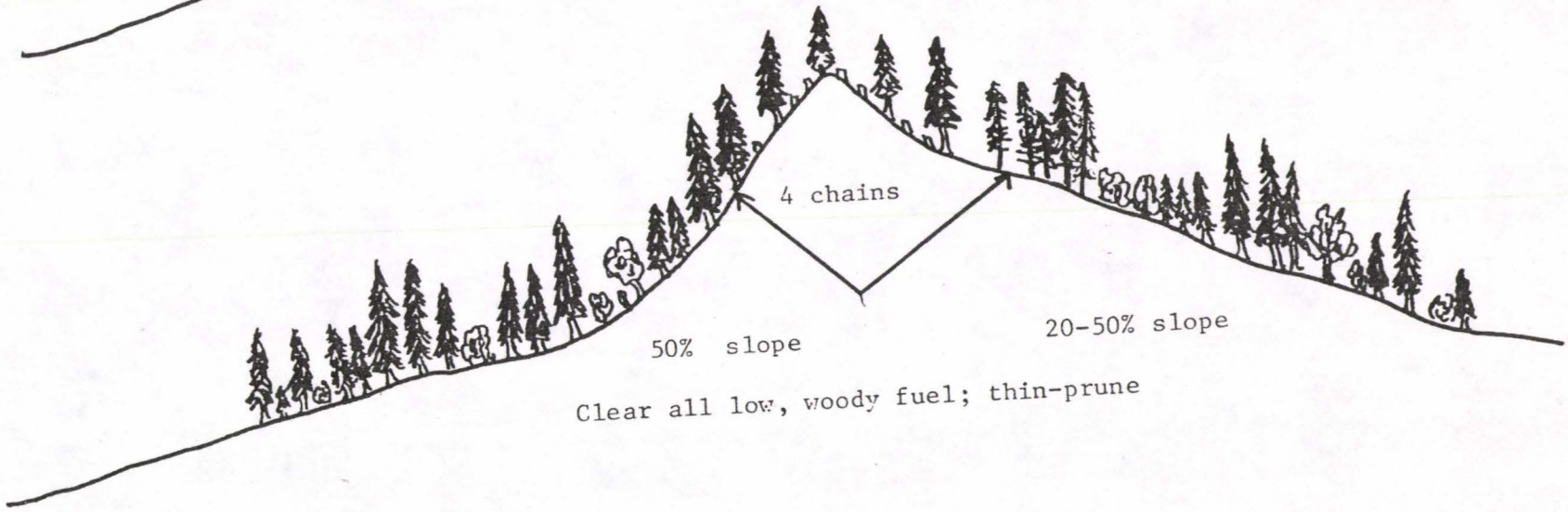
7. Helispots. Manmade clearings or natural openings marked or designated as helicopter touchdown spots.

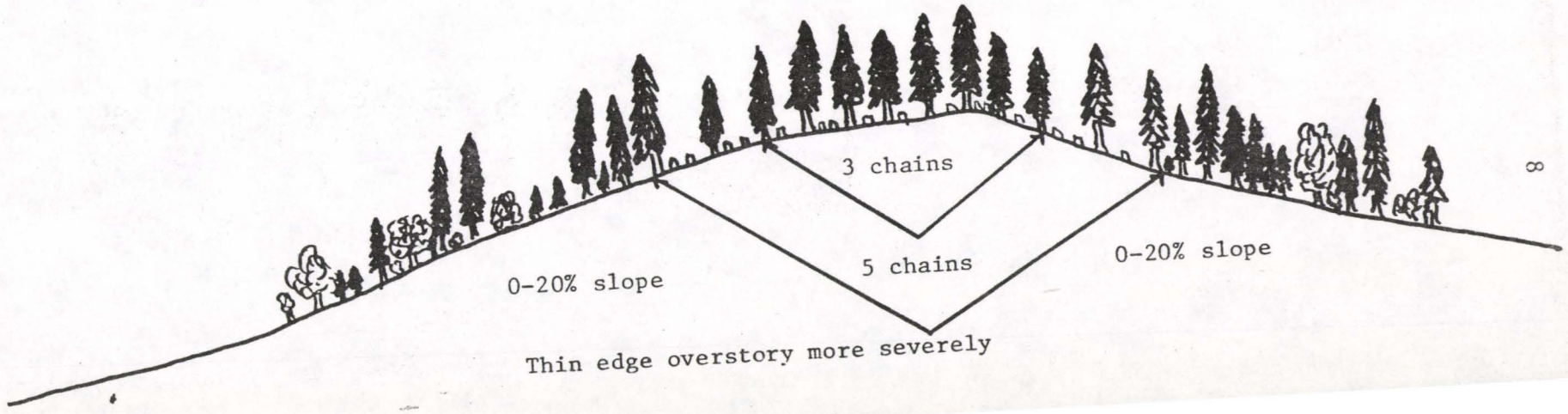
8. Heliports. Heliports improved to standard and on vehicle access road suitable for large suppression operations.

9. Tractor Ramp. For loading and unloading, or natural banks marked or designated.

Figure 1. -- Fuelbreak width on ridges



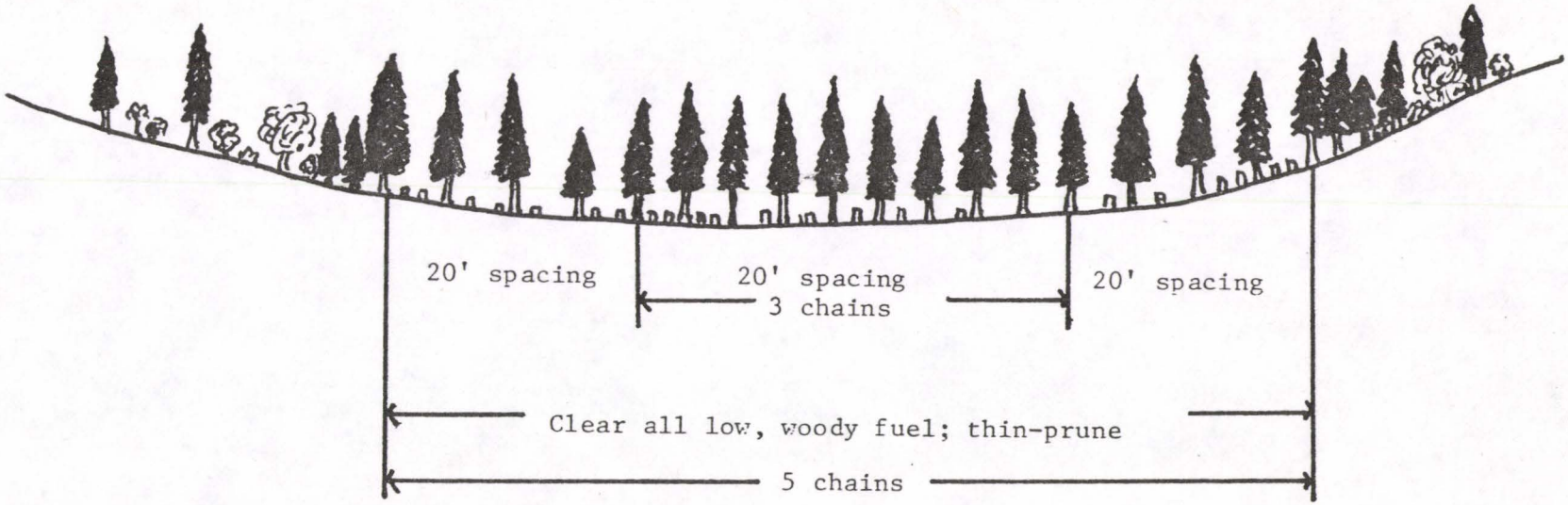



Figure 2. -- Fuelbreak widths in canyons or on flat areas in timber

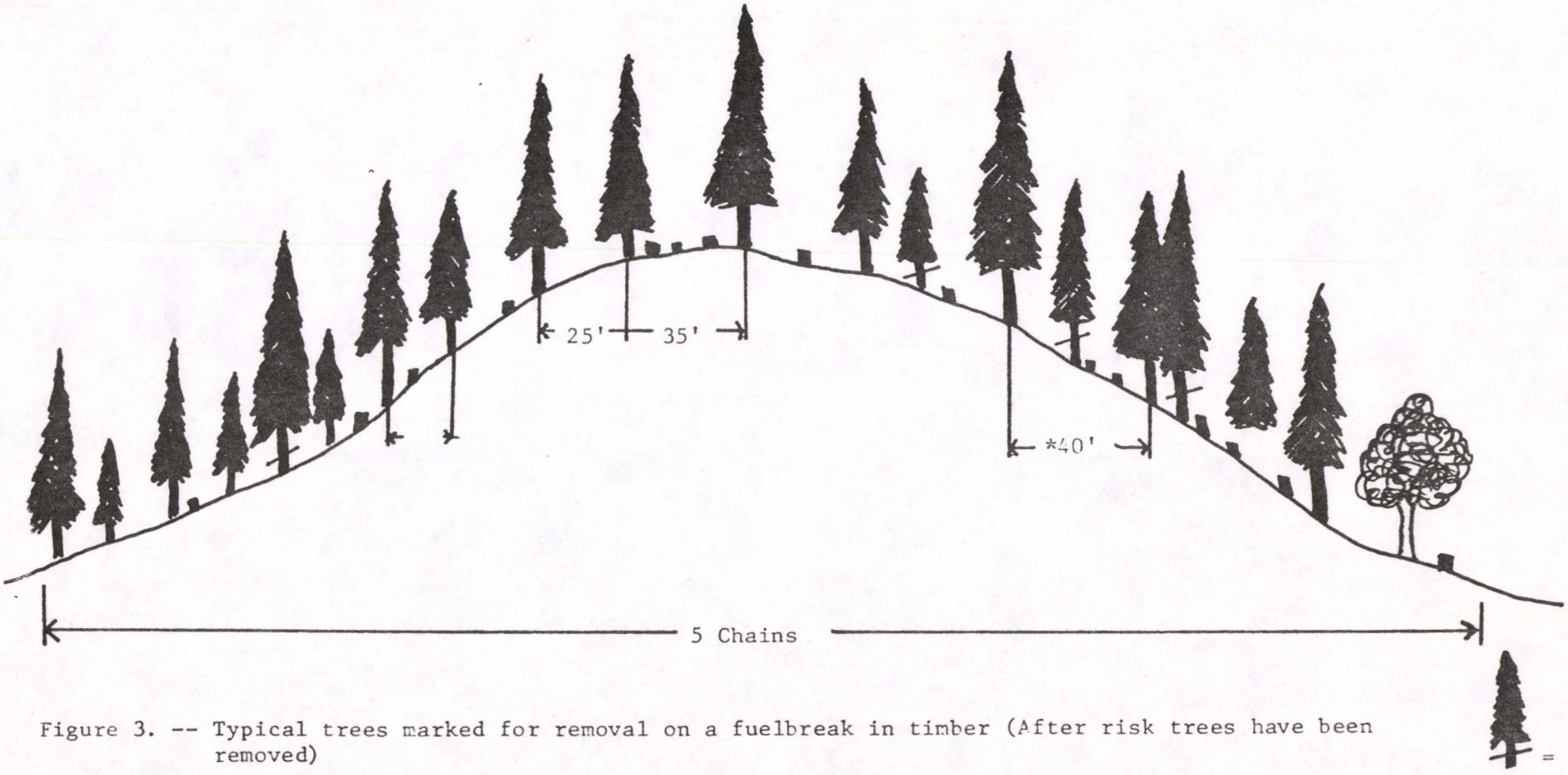



Figure 3. -- Typical trees marked for removal on a fuelbreak in timber (After risk trees have been removed)

* on loaf shaped ridges, or flat areas, thin outer overstory more severely. (See Fig. 1, 20% slope)

10. Fire Camp (locations). A camp used to accommodate people and equipment while suppressing a fire.

11. Water Source. Any strategically located supply of water that is readily available for pumps, tanks, trucks, helicopters, or camp use.

## 10 - PREATTACK PLANNING

### Step I

The first step to preattack planning is to divide the Districts into preattack blocks. This will require inter- and intra-Forest coordination so that suitable boundaries are designated. Block size and location will be dictated by anticipated behavior of large fires more than any other factor. Normally this size will be from 500 to 20,000 acres. Ideally, block boundaries should be located on major divides between drainages. The object being to contain any wildfire to a single drainage.

Once the blocks have been designated, a numbering system must be assigned to each preattack block. This will be as follows:

> Each Forest is numbered 02 through 17. These numbers will be used, i.e., Forest 02 is 2 while Forest 17 is 17. Each District on each Forest use a letter for all blocks on that District. All blocks on the District use numbers consecutively. Example: Lolo Forest 16, Missoula District is 3. The first block on the Missoula District is 1, the second 2, etc. The first block on the Missoula District would be designated 16-3-1 or referred to as Block 3-1 on the Forest.

### Step II

Once the block index map has been completed, priorities for block completion should be determined. Despite limitations on funding, manpower, and time, the fire planners can show good accomplishment even with a limited preattack plan.

In priority selection the following should be considered:

Resource management items to be considered in establishing priorities:

1. Area management plans and objectives.

2. Coordination possibilities of management programs and fire suppression activities.

3. Effects of past practices on fuels.

Other items to be considered in establishing priorities:

1. Values

2. Fire history

3. Accessibility

4. Risks and hazards (fuel loading and inventory)

5. Resistance to control and rates of spread

6. Cooperative assistance available

7. Suppression costs

8. Consequence of large fire in the unit

Step III

Next is to recommend the method of attack for the selected block.

For indirect attack, locate and record on a topographic 2-inch scale or 2.64" the following:

1. Major ridges, canyons, and other topographic features which have a tactical value for line purposes. Differentiate between recommended methods of line construction, i.e., is it tractor line, or retardant line or handline.

2. Proposed and existing fire suppression aids. Estimate construction time within the specific fuel type. Following are examples of items that should be included:

a. Existing fuelbreaks and natural barriers (figures 1-3).

b. Trails

c. Handline and tractor line locations

d. Tractor loading locations

e. Fire camp sites

f. Proposed and existing helispots and heliports

g. Four-wheel drive trails

h. Staging areas

i. Airfields

j. Water locations

For direct attack, locate and record on a topographic 2-inch scale or 2.64" the following:

Existing facilities that will aid the fire team in getting men and equipment on the fireline quickly and safely. Some examples of items that should be included:

a. Existing fuel breaks and natural barriers

b. Trails

c. Tractor loading locations

d. Fire camp sites

e. Existing helispots

f. Four-wheel drive trails

g. Staging areas

h. Airfields

i. Water locations

The slight difference between the two methods is based upon attacking the fire directly on the fireline or as in the case of indirect attack, trying to catch or hold a fast moving fire at a predetermined location.

In both methods of attack it is also possible to identify coordinating opportunities between functional programs and fire control activities.

For example:

a. Change cutting block boundary lines to coincide with lines identified in the preattack plan.

b. Clearcut narrow strips on ridgetops to create fuelbreaks.

c. Use shelterwood for seed tree cutting methods to create fuelbreaks.

d. Thin reproduction with increased spacing to create fuelbreaks.

(In b,c, and d above, be sure to dispose of all slash.)

e. Plant areas with wider spacing fuelbreaks.

f. Yard unmerchantable material.

g. Snagging of fire danger trees identified within sale area boundaries and outside.

h. Change road spacing for firebreaks.

i. Change road location to facilitate fire control.

j. Modify slash disposal methods or plans.

k. Construct fuelbreaks around campgrounds.

l. Use firelines as nature trails and maintain for both uses.

m. Selecting certain nonspecified roads in critical areas for maintenance as fuelbreaks.

n. Fuel modification in recent blowdown areas.

o. Partial felling of large patches of snag areas not in proposed sale areas.

In this stage of planning, accuracy of locations can be attained through use of aerial and oblique photographs, and resource maps. An aerial photograph is the most important tool available to the preattack planner. Primary ridges, helispots, campsites, transportation routes, and barriers can all be selected and mapped in the office for future field checking.

A good preattack plan does not require that every line be completely traversed before the plan is written. Plans for direct attack blocks do not necessarily need traversed or chained lines on maps. It is possible to write an adequate plan from available information or from people familiar with the specific area. The direct attack block used as an example in this handbook was done from existing information. Additional refinements can be made later within the maintenance program for the preattack plans. Plans should be reviewed and revised every 5 years.

Locations for fire suppression activities on private land should be determined and written agreement obtained from the landowner. The

agreement may be an easement, right-of-way, cooperative agreement, or letter of consent depending on the purpose for the facility planned.

Following the office evaluation and recording of known and proposed preattack facilities, a field check must be made to determine accuracy and completeness of the plan. Corrections can then be added or deleted as necessary.

## Step IV

This step validates (where necessary) the office information you have compiled and it also provides new information for the plan based upon what is found in the field.

Field Survey. Successful field survey for preattack planning depends on the ability of the District Ranger to integrate fire control into other functional activities. Gathering data should not be considered a responsibility of fire control alone. All fieldgoing individuals should contribute to the development of preattack plans from his specific knowledge of the area to be planned.

A training session should be conducted prior to the field season so that all fieldgoing personnel are well briefed in preattack inventory procedures, needs, and possible management modification practices which contribute to preattack planning.

Personnel assigned responsibilities for contributing to preattack planning should receive training or have the following qualifications:

1. Ability to interpret topographic maps.

2. Ability to compile visual observations into complete, concise accurate notes.

3. Experience in line construction and training in proper line locations.

4. Ability to relate forest fuels to fire potential.

5. Know potential and limitations of tractors.

Collecting Data. Samples of worksheets you can prepare for use in recording field data are included in the back of this section.

When it has been determined that an intensive field survey is needed to complete the preattack plan, these worksheets may be used to record the information. Three-man crews have proven to be an efficient size crew but circumstances and evaluation of the job may reduce this crew to two people.

One should be assigned the primary responsibility for completeness and accuracy of the data assembled.

A separate worksheet should be used for each line. They must be filled out completely each day. Never leave part of it to be completed at a later date as this often introduces error.

Record all data that could be of assistance to the Ranger and fire boss.

## Step V

Procedure Following Survey. On completion of the survey, these items are necessary to complete the preattack planning.

1. Assign permanent numbers to each line termini and facilitating improvements. Use letter symbols, FC - Fire Camps, W - Water, T - Tractor, etc.

2. Write up the final field inventory similar to the example using standard abbreviations as much as possible.

3. Fuelbreaks or proposed fireline will be designated as reference points starting with the lowest number at the lowest point on the block. (I.e., RP#1 is the lowest point on the block, RP#1-1 is an interim control line located between RP#1 and RP#2.) Number reference points in a counter-clockwise direction.

Optional Information. Other pertinent information can be incorporated into the preattack plan to facilitate the fire management job:

1. Fuel type maps for each preattack block (could calculate rates of spread and other fire behavior factors from fuel types by using Albini's nomograms).

2. If fuel type maps or ELU's are not available, then a map or overlay showing areas of high fuel loading will aid the fire control job.

Examples are:

a. Untreated thinning and logging slash.

b. Disease and bug killed areas.

Exhibit 1

Block 16-3-1

Moe Gulch

Description of the Area

This area is 1,620 acres and is located in Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, T11N, R17W. The drainage is principally east to west and originates at the mouth of Rock Creek where it flows into the Clark Fork River. Rock Creek is a Blue Ribbon Trout stream.

Management Objectives

This area will be managed to preserve its visual quality.

Fire Management Prescriptions

1. The retention objective provides for management activities which are not visually evident. Activities may only repeat form line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape.[4/]

2. In the event of fire, the area should be permitted to rehabilitate naturally except in specified areas where artificial protection measure is necessary to protect soil and water values.

Past Management Practices

The only management activity in the drainage has been at the far upper end. This was logging that first began in 1961 with a 3-acre clearcut that was prescribe burned in 1962 and regenerated naturally in 1963. Final logging was an overwood removal concluded in 1964 and totaled 79 acres on three blocks. No slash disposal work was accomplished on the overwood blocks.

The logged over areas would rate medium rate of spread and low resistance to control.

Fire Suppression Prescriptions

1. Tractors should not be used in line construction. Construct all line by hand.

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4/ National Forest Landscape Management, Vol. 2, p. 30. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agr. Handbook No. 462.

2. Use suppression tactics that are designed to least alter the landscape.

3. Retardant should be kept 300 feet from Rock Creek and the Clark Fork River. This should only present a problem at the lower end of the block.

Line Data Writeup

The direct method of attack would work best in the block. Good access is provided by the existing helispots and the road at the top of the block. Many small ridges and rock outcrops in the lower portion of the block permit good stopping points for a fire in the lower portion.

Existing Fire Control Facilities

1. H-101, 102, 103 - Improved helispots capable of handling medium turbine helicopters (205, 212 Class).

2. FC-101 - Fire camp for a major fire in this block should be run from the Bonita Work Center. This area is capable of handling a 200-man camp. The following information will be helpful to the Service Chief:

a. Camp should be ordered for the size crew expected. Existing buildings would not accommodate over 24 men.

b. Good drinking water is available. Storage tank for drinking water is 2,500 gallons.

c. Portable toilets should be ordered. Existing septic system will not handle an overload.

d. Plenty of sleeping space is available. The map does not show it, but the National Forest ownership around the site is approximately 40 acres.

3. WC-101 - Good water. See FC-101 discussion above.

4. A-101 - Elliott airstrip is a hardpacked airfield capable of handling small aircraft. There is a private shop building on the west end of the airfield that is used for helicopter repair.

5. Crew travel - From FC-101 to the lower end of the drainage would be crew rigs across the Rock Creek interchange to the first road of the west side. Take this road and cross Rock Creek via the bridge. This is a private road and an agreement has been obtained to use this road. The bridge will not sustain over 12 tons gross weight.

Access by vehicle to the upper end of the drainage is via the Schwartz Creek Road #502 to the junction of the Bitterroot Divide Road #4243 then up the Bitterroot Divide Road to the Iris Point Road #4347. Total distance is approximately 7 miles. Travel time is approximately 30 minutes to Iris Point.

The Forest map shows the Iris Point Road #4247 to be gated. This gate is not locked.

Other Information

Stereo color photos are available for this drainage. They are the Schwartz Creek Flight of 1973. Photography to cover this drainage are:

Line 11 Photo Numbers 108, 109, 110

Line 10 Photo Numbers 162, 163, 164

Line 9 Photo Numbers 175, 176, 177, 178, 179

Line 8 Photo Numbers 193, 194, 195

# EXHIBIT No.2

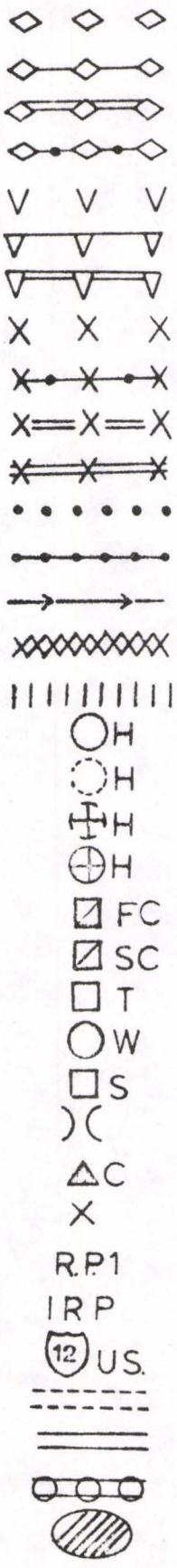
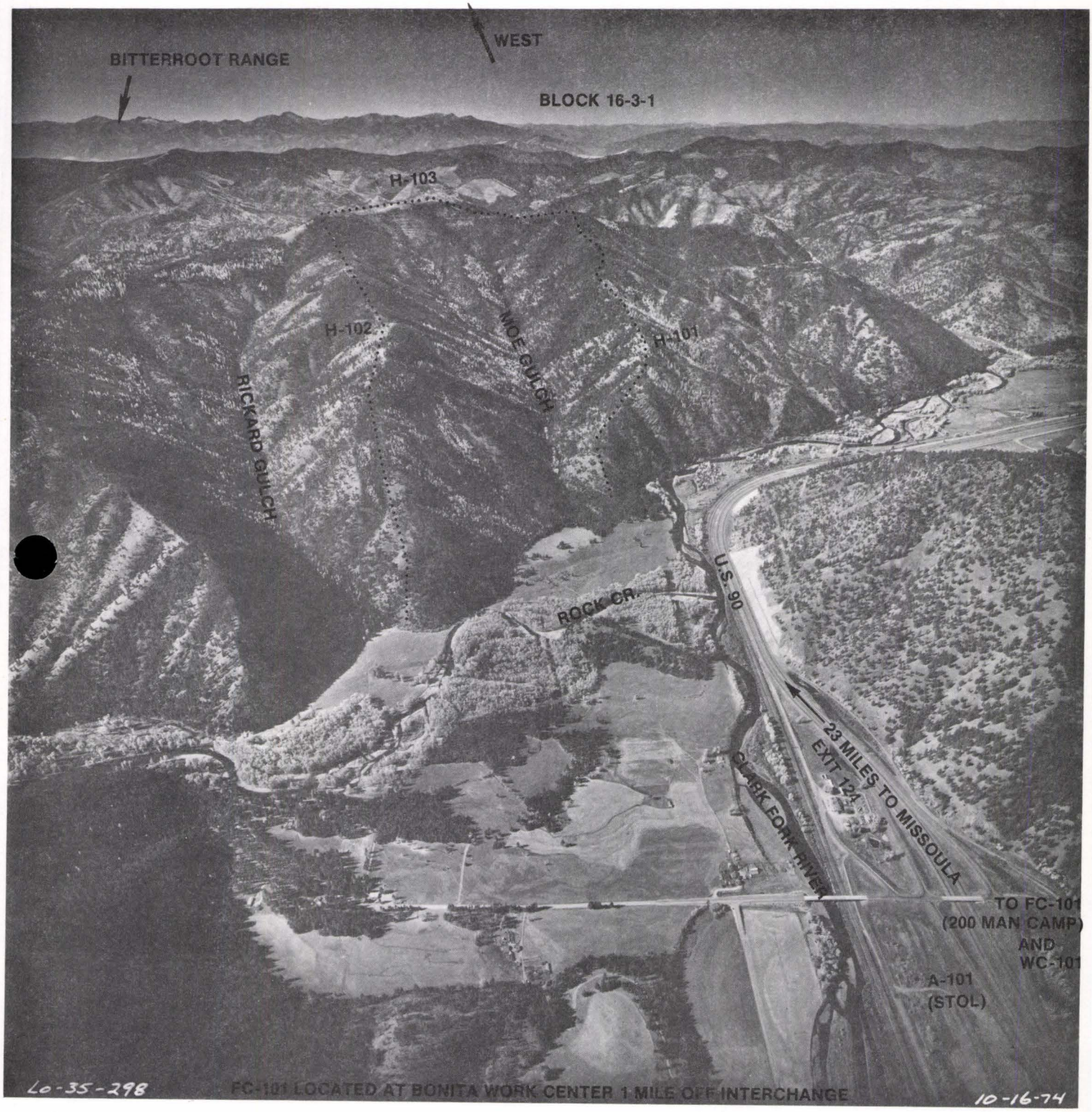

Fuel break Proposed
Fuel— break— Existing
Fuel— break— Driveable
Fuel— break — Handline
Tractor Line —Proposed
Tractor Line—Existing
Tractor Line—4 Wheel Drive Existing
Firebreak — Proposed
Firebreak— Handline
Firebreak— Tractor
Firebreak — Driveable
Handline — Proposed
Handline — Existing
Work Direction, If Restricted
Barrier
Unit Boundary
H
Heliport — Existing
H
Heliport — Proposed
H
Helispot — Proposed
H
Helispot — Existing
FC
Fire Camp
SC
Spike Camp
T
Tractor Loading
W
Water Source
S
Staging Area
Break in Barrier
C
Corner Needing Special Protection
"X" Spot
R.P.1
Reference Point and Number
I R P
Interior Reference Point
12
US.
Highway, Give No. and Responsibility Designation
Timber Sale Road Proposed
Timber Sale Road Existing
Timber Sale Road Closed
Tractor Obstacle (List Reason)

EXHIBIT #3


WEST
BITTERROOT RANGE
BLOCK 16-3-1
H-103
H-102
H-101
MOE GULCH
RICKARD GULCH
ROCK CR.
U.S. 90
CLARK FORK RIVER
23 MILES TO MISSOULA
EXIT 124
TO FC-101
(200 MAN CAMP)
AND
WC-101
A-101
(STOL)
Lo-35-298
FC-101 LOCATED AT BONITA WORK CENTER 1 MILE OFF INTERCHANGE
10-16-74

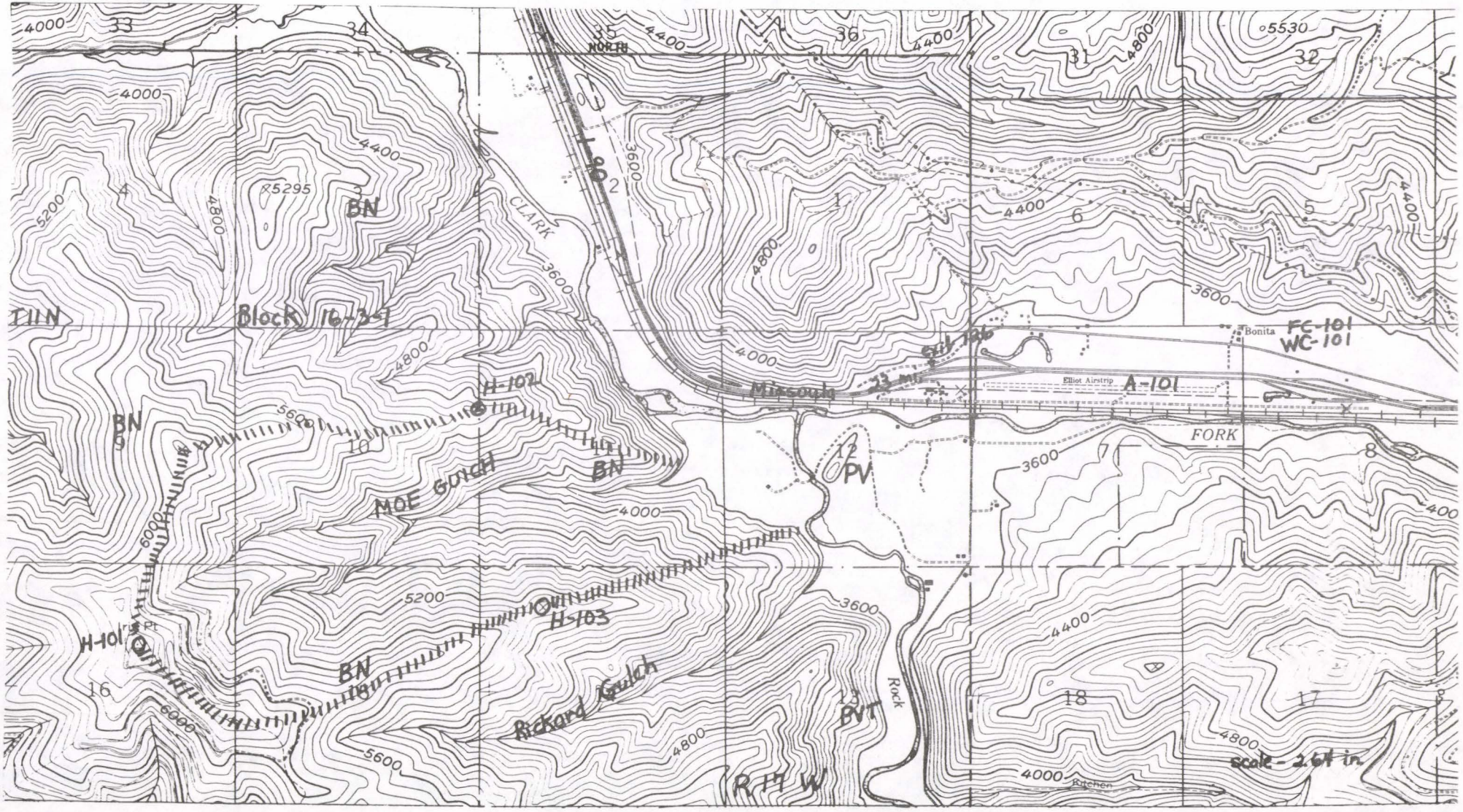
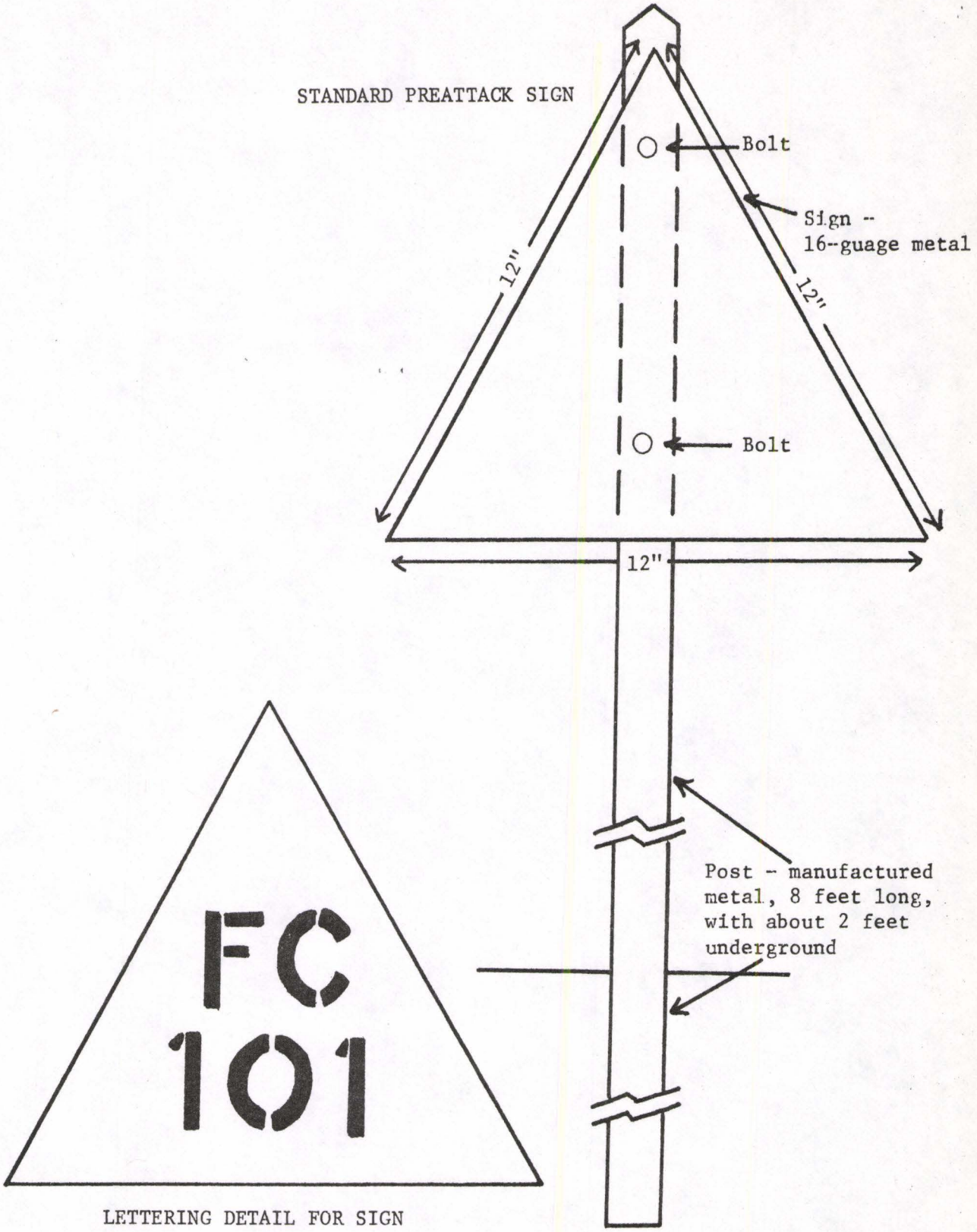

T11N
Block 16-3-1
BN
BN
BN
BN
MOE Gulch
Rickard Gulch
CLARK
Missouri
Elliot Airstrip
A-101
Bonita
FC-101
WC-101
FORK
PV
PVT
Rock
H-101
H-102
H-103
R17W
scale - 2.64 in.
Ritchen

Exhibit 4

STANDARD PREATTACK SIGN







LETTERING DETAIL FOR SIGN

Lettering - a minimum of 2-inch stenciled letters, black on high visibility yellow or orange background

## Handline Data Worksheet

1. Block - Use number from master preattack map.

2. Reference Point No. _____ to _____ - Record termini by reference point numbers.

3. Distance - Recorded in chains.

4. Estimated Man-Hours to Construct - Use Fireline Handbook.

5. Width of Line - Record minimum width required.

6. Suggested Tool-Out - Double tool, shovels, only. Pulaskies only. Chain saws/crew.

7. Work Direction - Upridge, downridge.

8. Fuel Type - Use Region 1 types.

9. Ground Condition - Soil type if known, rocky soil, slope in percent.

10. Adjacent Fuel Type - Use Region 1 types.

11. How to Mark Line - Identify if special marking is needed.

12. Escape Routes - If line is recommended for downhill construction, all requirements listed in Fireline Handbook must be met. List opportunities and direction of travel.

13. Disposition of Crew at End of Day - List campsite which will best serve the line.

14. Water Chances - List spring for drinking water and available pump chances.

15. Camp Sites - List potential fire camps and spike camps and number of men that can be accommodated.

16. Helispot Sites - List location and work needed.

17. Air Drop Spots - List potential spots and location.

18. Other Pertinent Data - Private lands, etc.

USDA-Forest Service

Preattack Planning

HANDLINE DATA WORKSHEET

1. Block _____

2. Reference point No. _____ to _____

3. Distance (chains) _____

4. Estimated man-hours to construct _____

5. Width of line _____

6. Suggested tool-out _____

7. Work direction _____

8. Fuel type _____

9. Ground condition _____
(slope, rock, soil)

10. Adjacent fuel type _____

11. How to mark line _____
(native material, metal stakes, how many?)

12. Escape routes _____

_____

13. Disposition of crew at end of day _____
(camp at bottom, hike back to top)

_____

14. Water chances _____

15. Camp sites _____
(dry, wet, capacity)

16. Helispot sites _____
(location and work needed)

17. Air drop spots _____

18. Other pertinent data (private lands involved?) _____

_____

_____

Instructions for completing this form are on the reverse.

R1-5100-3 (6/77)

USDA-Forest Service

Preattack Planning

TRACTOR LINE DATA WORKSHEET

1. Block _____
2. Junction No. _____ to _____
3. Distance (chains) _____
4. Maximum slope _____
5. Average slope _____
6. Work direction _____
7. Fuel type _____
8. Ground conditions _____

_____

9. Adjacent fuel type _____
10. Minimum line width _____
11. Construction time: one machine _____ hours; two machines _____ hours
12. How to mark line _____

_____

13. Escape routes _____

_____

14. Water chances _____
15. Camp sites _____
(dry, wet, capacity)
16. Helispot sites _____
(location and work needed)
17. Air drop spots _____
18. Other pertinent data (private lands involved?) _____

_____

_____

USDA-Forest Service

Preattack Planning

FIRE CAMP SITES

1. Block _____

2. Fire camp No. _____

3. Graphic location _____

_____

4. Private land _____ If yes call _____ for permission

5. Government land _____

6. Available water _____ If yes enough for 100-man camp _____

200-man camp _____ 300-man camp _____ stock _____

tanker refill _____

7. Are fuel and materials available for stoves _____ tents _____

frames _____ tool racks and etc. _____

8. Communications _____

Are repeater stations necessary _____ telephone chance _____

If yes, where and how would lines be run to camp _____

_____

9. Safety precautions _____

_____

10. Other pertinent data _____

_____

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HELISPOT DATA WORKSHEET

1. Block _____

2. Helispot No. _____

3. Graphic location _____

_____

4. Improvements: Spot useable without improvements _____

Spot needs leveling _____

Spot needs clearing _____

Pad needs buildup _____

Other _____

5. Approach restricted _____

6. Hazards _____
(telephone lines, power lines, etc.)

7. Private land _____ If yes call _____ for permission to use

8. Other information _____

_____

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TRACTOR LOADING LOCATIONS

1. Block _____ T No. _____

2. Location _____

_____

_____

3. Route to Travel _____

_____

_____

4. Miles _____

5. Travel time _____

6. Remarks (bridge widths, strengths, etc.) _____

_____

_____

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TRAILS

1. Name _____
2. Trail No. _____
3. Condition _____
4. Length (miles) _____
5. Rate of travel possible _____
6. Passable to pack stock (yes or no) _____
7. Remarks _____

_____

_____

_____

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FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE TRAIL

1. Block _____

2. Trail No. _____

3. Location _____

_____

_____

_____

4. Length _____

5. Size and type of vehicle _____

_____

_____

6. Condition _____

_____

_____

_____

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STAGING AREAS

1. Block _____

2. Area No. _____

3. Location _____

_____

_____

4. Description of area _____

_____

_____

5. Travel routes _____

_____

_____

6. Communications _____

_____

_____

7. Private land _____ If yes call _____ for permission to use